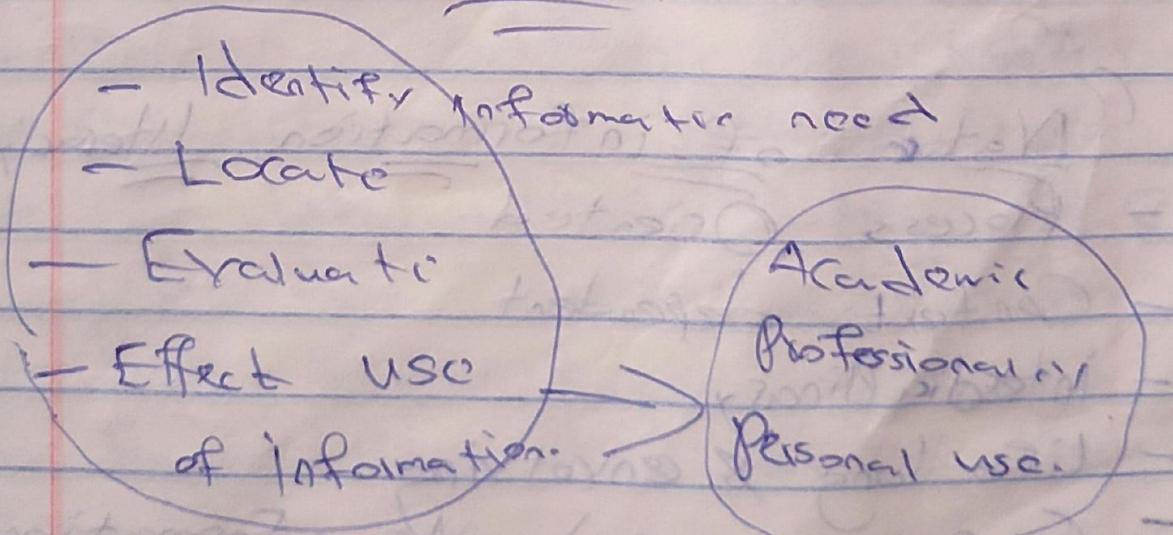


## "Information Literacy."

- Definitions of information literacy
- Nature & Characteristics of information literacy.
- Information literacy Skills
- Component of information literacy Skills.
- information needs, locating information retrieval, information evaluation, effective use.
- The information literate Person
- Problems ~~hindering~~ hindering information literacy Skills acquisition.

### Illustration



## Characteristics of Information Literacy

- Ability to Identify info need
- Extent of information need

## (Locating)

Where : how

## Evaluating

- Ethical and
- Communication and Collaboration.

## Nature of information literacy

- Process Oriented.
- Context dependent
- interdisciplinary
- life long & evolving
- Empowering and transforming

## Note.

In today's Society, where information is constantly generated, shared and promoted across multiple platforms. The ability to navigate this vast sea has become essential. With the rise of digital technology and rapid spread of information - both credible and mis-leading, it is no longer enough to simply access information. One must also evaluate its quality, relevance, and credibility. Whether in academic, professional or everyday contexts, individual must develop the skills to identify, locate, evaluate, and use information effectively. This capability is known as Information Literacy. Empowers individual to make informed decisions, think critically, and engage meaningfully with the world around them.

Information literacy is a set of skills that enable individual to identify an information needs, locate, evaluate and effectively use information. It is the inability to identify, locate, find, evaluate and use information in an ethical and legal manner.

### Characteristics of Information

(i) Identifying Information need - This involves understanding what information is required to address a problem or complete the task. In identifying the information need knowing the purpose of needing the info is important. Also the extent of information needed is crucial in identifying the information need.

This information could be general or specialised data, in identifying information need, it could be for academic research or professional as a business for decision making or personal growth.

## (2) Effective Information Retrieval

This involves "Where and How" to find the information needed. This can involve using digital and traditional sources like Libraries, Online databases, and Search engines. It involves the strategies and techniques in navigating online databases and other digital resources.

## (3) Critical Evaluation

Assessing the Credibility, accuracy, relevance, bias, timeliness of information and information sources.

(4) Ethical and legal issues  
This involves understanding, ~~copying~~  
Plagiarism, and Intellectual Property  
right respecting privacy /  
Security norms, <sup>and</sup> Censorship,

## (5) Organisation and management -

"work systematically" Storing, Categorising and retrieving information using  
tools [e.g. Citation, manager note  
apps] Structuring information in  
meaningful and effective way.

Information literate Person Should be  
able to provide information needs.

Characteristics of information literate Person

(1) They Should be able to identify information and be able to solve information Problem.

(2) They Should to look for question around

the information. Collaborative tools should be encouraged. In other way they should be able to formulate questions and seek for answers to the information needs.

(3) Information literate Person should be able to get the best sources for his/her information needed.

(4) Information literate Person should be able to organise information in order to encourage easy retrieval.

(5) They should be able to prepare for life long learning.

### Important of Information literacy.

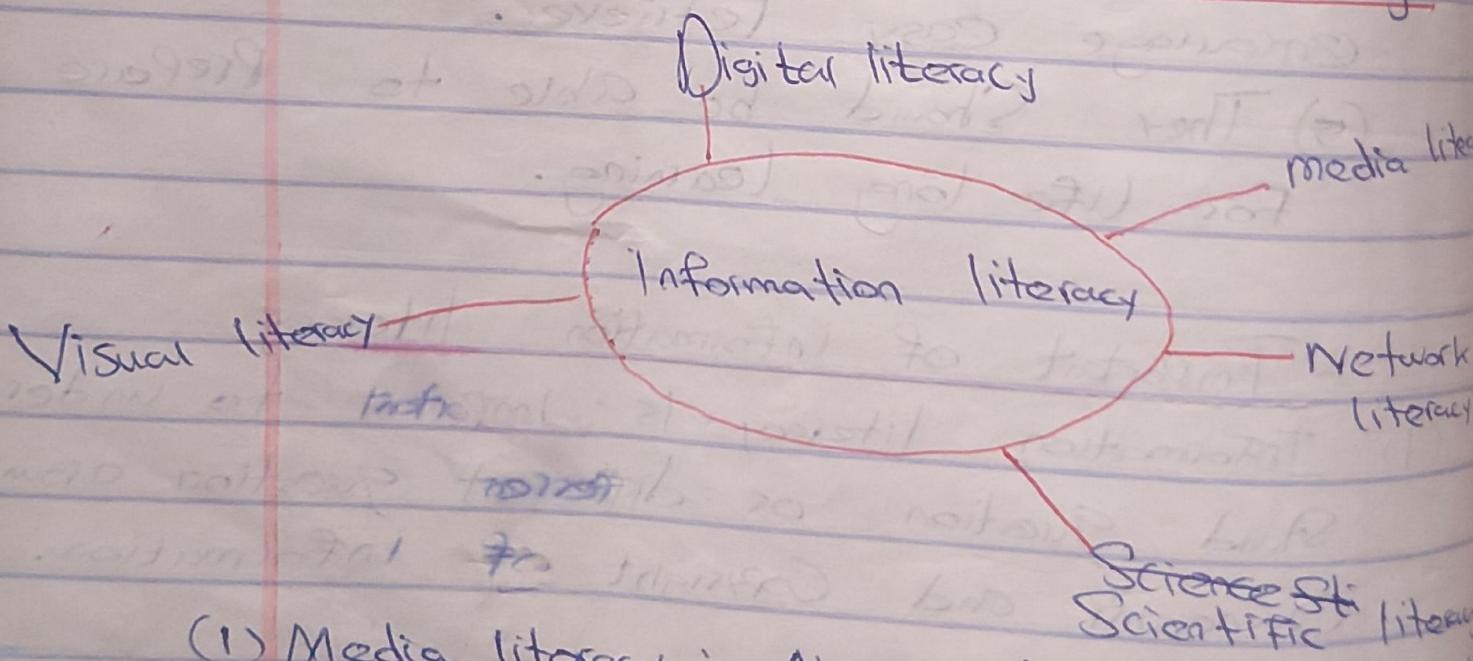
(i) Information literacy is important to understand question or different question about ownership and copyright of information.

### Assignment

Between ownership of information and Copyright.

- (ii) It will enable the individual to respect the author's right.
- (iii) It will enable the learner to be independent life learner.
- (iv) It has to close the gap between information poor and information rich.
- (v) It encourages critical thinking.

### Dimensions of information literacy.



(1) Media literacy = Ability to access information, analyse, evaluate, and organise information

- (2) Network literacy - Ability to Connect different People from different geographical area on a Particular literacy knowledge.
- (3) Scientific literacy - Ability to use a Scientific Concept and Processes to Solve Information
- (4) Visual literacy - Literacy acquired through visual appearance, like demonstration, diagram, and illustration to Pass Information

(5)

Answer for the Assignment.

W-

Ownerships of information refers to having control over data or facts, but it does not grant exclusive legal rights.

Copyright, on the other hand, legally protect the expression of ideas, giving the creator exclusive right to reproduce and distribute their work.

(6) Application & Problem Solving.

Integrating info-- into decision making, problem solving or creating task. Using evidence to support argument or innovation.

(7) Critical thinking, questioning, challenging, absorption, bias, drawing, analysing

(8) Collaborative and Sharing, participating in knowledge sharing communities and collaborating ethically to exchange information

(9) Adaptability and life-long learning -  
Continuous updating of skills to navigate evolving technologies, platforms and info

and Scap.

New Topic

## Information literate Person.

An info-literate Person Should be able to exhibit Certain Competencies.

- (1) Recognition of info- needs,
- (2). Formulation of questions around the information need and Seeking for answer to the question Information.
- (3) finding best Sources of Information for the need.
- (4) Understanding how to organize information.
- (5) Preparing for a life-long learning.

## Important of information literacy

- (1) It is needed to understand Question of ownership and Copyright.
- (2) It enables an individual to respect Author's right.
- (3) it Closes the gap btw information Poor and info-rich.
- (4) It is required have Critical thinking approach Economic and Cultural Progress

with info of the nation with Informa  
l literacy.

- (5) A Share Abundance of information in Electronic format as made Information literacy increasingly important.
- (6) Information literacy is needed for an individual to be and independent life-long learning.

27/03/2025

## Importance of information literacy Skill in Education.

- (1) Fostering life long Learning. It will enable you locate information and critically ~~analyse~~ Analysis.
- (2) It will help the student to be able to adaptable to technological advancement.
- (3) "Academic Performance" - helps to Participate in Class functions and helps in Completing assignment to be get done.
- (4) It prepare you for the future Work Force.

## Information literacy Skills. (Strategies)

- (1) Ability to recognise information.
- (2) Ability to Look for the best information Sources.
- (3) Ability to "Compare" and "Evaluate" information
- (4) Ability to Synthesis Information & adding

IT Knowledge base.

factors that control it of info. needs

- (1) Context in trying to looking for information needs.
- (2) Purpose - The reasons behind the information needs
- (3) "Existing gap" -
- (4) Audience - Your Audience will determine your information need.
- (5) Scope and ~~depth~~ depth
- (6) Timeliness
- (7) Ethical and legal issue.

Note

"Censors" =



## Note

~~D~~ important of in Information literacy in education.

(1) It fosters life long learning - information enable a student to find information and effectively use information independently.

(2) It enables the learner to continuously learn the knowledge and also make them to adapt to technology advancement.

(3) it develops their Critical thinking skills. Information literacy practice the learners to question information about different perspectives and make Conclusion. It enable the student to recognise the bias info access Credibility of sources. & avoid misinformation.

It enables a learners to develop more robust and informed decision making skills.

(4) It prepares the learners for future work force. Information equips the

Student with the necessary skills to navigate complex information assignments, solve problems, and contribute to their organization.

It also enables the learners to effectively communicate information to enable the learners and make informed decisions.

(4) It promotes ethical and responsible information use — Information literacy will enable the learner to be responsible digital citizens and

(5) It enhances academic performance — Information literacy enables the learner to participate in research activities, class room discussions and to complete assignments. It enables them to effectively use information to support argument and analysis.

"April '3", 2025."

Complex issues.

## Information

(Type of Information)

- (1) "Factual" Information - Information that is Concise, Exact, Precise. It can be found in the dictionary ~~such as~~, atlases,
- (2) "Analytical Information" - A well detailed Info. Information that is Well Comprehensive. Example :- text book, Journal articles, magazines, newspaper e.t.c.
- (3) "Objective Information" - It is Unbiased, Measurable, and Verifiable. Example - Journal, article, textbook.
- (4) "Subjective Information" - It is based on a Personal opinion, and judgement. It reflects individuals Perspectives and can vary widely between different people. Example.
- (5) Primary information - first hand materials (information), undiluted, - It has not been redefined or tampered with. Example - Birth Certificate.

"200L 3 19A  
- (6) Secondary information - Information that have been interpreted, summarized or raw data.

(7) Tertiary information - It is advanced information. Interpretation of both Primary & Secondary information.  
Example - Abstract, Indexes,

### Characteristics

- (1) It must be available and accessible
- (2) It must be accurate - i.e. it should be free from errors.
- (3) Information must be reliable.
- (4) It must be complete
- (5) It must be presentable
- (6)

# Skills to information literacy

OR

## "literacies in information literacy"

- (i) Research literacy.
- (ii) Information resource literacy.
- (iii) Tool literacy
- (iv) Emerging Technology literacy
- (v) Publishing literacy
- (vi) Social - Instructional literacy.

(i) Research literacy, - how to identify information need. the ability to recognise when there is a problem. Ability to gather relevant information needed to solve a problem. Ability to understand research methodology. It can be synthesis info from different sources. Ability to compare resources and bring out the fact.

(ii) Information resources literacy. Ability to know different types of information and where to get them. Ability to access information.

(iii) Tools literacy - Ability to know the type of information tools (e.g. Online resources)

(iv) Emerging technology literacy - Ability to understand, evaluate and effectively use Information.

(v) Publishing literacy

(vi) Social instructional literacy

Types of information

(1) factual information - They are simply being straight forward as not accident analysis or interpretation

(5) Primary information - They are firsthand information event work of literature or act of a person. This is an information that is raw, undiluted, it is original. Examples - Speeches, Conferences, Proceedings,

(6) Secondary Information - They are information that have been analyse, interpreted, condense, synthesis, they are usually writing by someone who the not experience or observe the event first hand, they are usually found in text books, abstract, indexes and review of literature.

(7) Current and historical information - It is very important to ~~use~~ look at <sup>of publication or</sup> the date website depending one one's to or the type of information one need. An individuals searching for information on health issues current information will be of utmost importance both current and historical sources may be required for ~~for~~ <sup>to</sup> continue.

23rd April, 2020.

(1994)  
30 years ago  
"Information Need"

All information need always has an answer somewhere.

## Strategies for Searching Information Needs

The ways, methods, system that you put together to search information need.

### - Categories of Search Strategies

\* Search Strategies that does not involves Information System. Collecting information from our Colleagues, Friends etc.

\* Mediators - A person that in line with getting information for the person that need it they are also called "Information broker".

\* Using technology : Collecting info from Search Engine for example -

Yahoo, Google, ~~and~~ or Online database like, JSTOR, Science direct, Google Scholar.

# Search method / techniques

Example - Importance of information in Education

(1) First Steps is to pick the key word - Such as "Information literacy" and "Education".

Example 2 - The effect of Climate Change on Agriculture in Nigeria.

(i) Keywords - Climate Change  
Agriculture  
— Nigeria.

(if we search with the keywords)  
If we want precise information.

(2) Another technique is using "Boolean predictors"  
They are  $\Rightarrow$  AND, OR, NOT

(i) AND - is linking two ideas together.

Example - "Climate Change and Agriculture"

(1) OR - It is used for two related ideas

Example = "Library or Archives"

(2) NOT - It sets boundaries for your search.

Example = "University NOT Polytechnics."

(3) Quotation → Using (" ") this sign to search.

Example = "Collaborative tools"

(4) Truncation: - Allowing your entries to give more related entries by using \*

Example

~~Educator Edu \*~~

(ii) Tech\*

(5) Use of filters: filters define a specific areas of information you

Example - Give me information about about Education 2015 - 2018  
Note - "it is meant to reduce Stress" or "to reduce work."

### Summary

- what Search Strategies?
- method to use in Search Information from the Search Engine.
- Evaluation...

Evaluate the Sources Found

- Cross References

- Record



Note

## Continuation. ----

to for understanding topic.

### Characteristics.

- (1) - It must be available and accessible
- (2) - It must be accurate - (free from errors) + for the use to which is going to be put - that it must be Complete, Precise and free from errors.
- (3) It must be reliable. A reliable information is well Sourced and trust worthy - It comes from a Credible Source e.g. Peer reviewed journal.
- (4) It must be relevant to the Purpose for which it is required.
- (5) It must be Complete. That is must contain all details required by the user.
- (6) It must be on time for the purpose for which is required.

- It must be presentable.

## Skills in Information literacy.

An individual must develop specific skills to navigate the vast information efficiently. These skills help in searching for, accessing, managing and communicating information. The key skills in information literacy include:

(1) Research literacy: This is the ability to effectively search for and gather relevant information from various sources. It encompasses skills like identifying research lists, finding relevant sources, and understanding research methodology, and also evaluating the credibility of research sources by synthesizing information from multiple sources.

## Key Skill with research (Honey)

- \* Identifying Research list
- \* Locating Relevant Information
- \* Evaluating Information Sources.
- \* Understanding Research methods
- \* Synthesizing Using Information
- \* Ethical Considerations

## (2) Tool Literacy - This is the ability

to use Point and Electronic resources, including Software & Online resources to access, retrieve, evaluate, manage, store and communicate information

Example of tools are -

- Google Scholar
- Library databases
- Google
- Endnote
- Nendokey
- Microsoft teams
- Zoom
-

③ Resource literacy - This is the ability to understand the various type of resources knowing where to find them e.g. in Online database, and some specific website. It encompasses the understanding the different format of information. Example, Print, Non-Print, Audio, Video, audio-visual. It involves understanding how to access and retrieve information from these resources.

④ Social Structural literacy:-  
This is the ability to be aware of how information is created, organised and shared in the society.  
Example :- Understanding while some research paper required Subscription while other are Opened access. It also recognising how government policies or corporate ~~st~~ shape the flow of information.

April 25, 2025.

## Information Access tools.

- (i) Index - list of Topic in a document Alphabetically. It is located at the back of the text book. Example - A Voluminous text book need to have index to enable easy retriever of the content in that text book.
- (ii) Abstract - Abstract Should not be more than 500 words. it is brief Summary of our ~~Academic~~ work in a book/ or intellectual Content. It enable Users to know if intellectual Content is relevant to what he/she want.
- (iii) Bibliography - A list of Sources the user use for the succession of his/her work. A listing of Sources that you have Consulted. it must be listed at the back of the intellectual work. It gives Credibility to the Originality author of the work you Consulted. Also For Verification. If also Contains Source that you did not use but relevant to your topics.

(2)

- (iv) OPAC - Online Public Access Catalogue  
(v) Online Catalogue - It Contains Online digital resources.

- JSTOR

- Science direct

- Google Scholar

- PubMed

- (vi) Search engine - it is an Access tools. Example

\* Bing, Yahoo, Google, Microsoft edge, Opera mini,

### How to Evaluate Information Sources

- (i) Check list approach. (CRAAP)

• C - Currency - How Current is the information am Checking.

• R - Relevant - How relevant is that document. we can make use of abstract to check.

• A - Authority - Document are written by Author - The Reputation of the author must be Considered.

• A - Accuracy - It must be free from

Errors,

- P - Purpose - Why is that Source Created?  
You need to note the Purpose of the Creation of that Source -

Note Another way to evaluate your work is "Peer Reviewed". That is two or three expert to check your work for error checking in response of correction. It may take a year to before the completion. (Peer Review)

- Publisher Reputation - Intellectual work can be Evaluate through publisher reputation. We have to know their Status whether they are Standard enough.
- modified) Peer reviewed
- Controversial Views.
- Vaccination
- Author Credentials.
- Is he an expert
- How many work have he/she published

- His bibliography data.

- Journal impact factor.

Orient method



Friday 16, 05 / 2020.

Information Search Strategies

- Information Search Strategies are the way; methods, System that a Person Put together to Search for information needs.

Steps

\* - Search Preparation exercise. -

↓ knowing the type of information access tools that available to you.

↓ knowing the Structure of access tool.

↓ ~~mention~~ we it allow me to truncate.

↓ Clustering

\* - Query Formulation

Example - Effect of Social media

In Student's Academics Performance

Keywords must be considered,  
Such as "Social-media", Academics,  
Performance"

- ↓ Understanding the Concepts
- ↓ Using Synonyms or alternatives.

### (3) - Finding Focus.

when you understand your topic and  
trying to reframe it

### (4) Identifying Search terms - Research

break down the question into keywords  
it to become Search terms

### (5) Formulating query Statement. -

Under this we use boolean operators  
such as AND, OR, NOT.

### (6) Applying a limit <sup>Search</sup> Using This involves

Using filter for your Search.

### (7) ~~Evaluate~~

# Q

## uestions.

- Why is Information is Very Critical
- Identify and Explain major Component of information literacy.
- Explain the Concept of information need and gives example of Situation that may Prompt the need.
- Discuss the role of Information need in Shaping research Questions.
- what is information Search Strategies.
- Discuss the steps involves in developing Information Search Strategies and effective Search Strategies.
- Identify and discuss the different method of evaluation different Sources of Information.
- Define the Concept
- who is an Information literate person.
- Define Information literate person

# Question

write 5 example of information access tools with explanation.

## Answer

- (1) Index
- (2) Abstract
- (3) Bibliography
- (4) OPAC
- (5) Online databases
- (6) Search Engine.

## Explanation

Index - It is a list of topics in a document that is arranged alphabetically. An index is located at the back of a book or any intellectual content materials, especially a voluminous book. It enables the users to have access to any topic or intellectual content in a book or academic quickly. That is it faster and easy retriever of intellectual materials. It aligns to encourage the faith law of regeneration which says "Save the time of the reader".